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ABSTRACT

Findings from the Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education Survey (conducted each fall as part of the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) are presented in 13 tables and a summary. Statistics show college and university current funds revenues and expenditures exceeded $100 billion for the first time in the fiscal year 1986. This is 9% higher for both revenues and expenditures than in fiscal year 1985. The growth in revenues and expenditures outpaced inflation for the fourth year in a row. Though public and private institutions receive their funds from different sources, they spend them in a similar manner. Statistics for fiscal year 1986 indicate both public and private four-year institutions spent the largest portion of their funds on instruction. Other findings from the surveys for fiscal years 1983-1986 are noted. Information includes revenues in public and private four-year institution, by source; revenues in public and private two-year institutions, by source; changes in current funds expenditures; expenditures in public and private four-year institutions, by function; expenditures in public and private two-year institutions, by function; and revenues and expenditures per FTE (full-time equivalent) student. Appendix A describes the data source, consisting of every institution in HEGIS, and appendix B gives definitions. (SM)

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CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

Bulletin

February 1988

Current Funds Revenues and Expenditures in Institutions of Higher Education: Fiscal Years 1983–1986

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In fiscal year 1986 and for the first time ever, current funds revenues and expenditures of colleges and universities exceeded $100 billion. Revenues were 9 percent higher than in fiscal year 1985, reaching a record $103 billion. Expenditures also increased 9 percent to just over $100 billion.

For the fourth consecutive year, the growth in revenues and expenditures outpaced inflation, despite stable or declining full-time-equivalent (FTE) enrollment in institutions of higher education.

Public and private institutions differ in where they get funds, but they are similar in how they spend. For example, in fiscal year 1986, public 4-year institutions of higher education received 14 percent of revenues from tuition, and private 4-year institutions received 37 percent. Public and private 4-year institutions received about the same Federal support (14 percent and 12 percent). But State and local government support was 43 percent for public 4-year institutions, and about 3 percent for private 4-year schools (figure 1, tables 2 and 3).

In FY 86, both public and private 4-year institutions spent the largest part of their funds on instruction; public schools spent 31 percent, private schools, 26 percent. Private 4-year institutions spent 9 percent on scholarships and fellowships, almost twice what public 4-year institutions spent (5 percent) (figure 3, tables 7 and 8).

These are among the findings from the Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys for fiscal years 1983, '84, '85, and '86. The Center for Education Statistics (CES) conducts this survey each fall. It requests data about the previous fiscal year as part of the annual Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), which is sent to all 2-year and 4-year colleges and universities in the United States. Technical notes describing the data bases and definitions are in the appendix.

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Changes in Current Funds Revenues

Postsecondary Education
Statistics Division

Current funds revenues increased almost 9 percent between FY 85 and FY 86 in the Nation's institutions of higher education (table 1). In FY 86, revenues from current funds were $103 billion, an increase of $8 billion from FY 85. Over the 4-year period from FY 83 to FY 86, current funds revenues increased $24 billion, a 30 percent increase, while inflation increased 11 percent (derived from tables 1 and 12).

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Among the fastest growing sources of revenues in all institutions between FY 85 and FY 86 were independent operations. They increased 18 percent; educational activities increased 12 percent; private gifts, grants, and contracts, 11 percent; and hospitals, 10 percent. Note that these sources of revenues combined make up only 18 percent of the total revenues received by all institutions of higher education (table 1).

The largest sources of revenues for institutions (44 percent) are government appropriations, grants, and contracts. Of these, State governments provided the most--29 percent. The next large source of revenues comes from students--33 percent, with tuition and fees composing 22 percent (table 1). Tuition and fees revenues increased 9 percent between FY 85 and FY 86, which was more than the 8 percent increase between FY 84 and FY 85 but was less than the 11 percent increase between FY 83 and FY 84.

Revenues in Public and Private 4-Year Institutions, by Source

The sources of revenues differ dramatically in public and private 4-year institutions (tables 2 and 3). Tuition and fees are the major revenue sources for private 4-year institutions of higher education. Government appropriations are the major revenue sources in public colleges and universities. In FY 86, tuition and fees composed 37 percent of current funds revenues in private 4-year institutions and only 14 percent in public 4-year institutions.

Government appropriations, grants, and contracts, were 57 percent of current funds revenues for public 4-year institutions and 15 percent for private institutions. These percent distributions were stable from FY 83 to FY 86 (derived from tables 2 and 3).

Revenues in Public and Private 2-Year Institutions, by Source

Differences between public and private institutions in the sources of revenue are even more dramatic in 2-year colleges (figure 2, tables 4 and 5). Tuition and fees composed 61 percent of total current funds revenues in private 2-year institutions, compared with 16 percent in public 2-year institutions. Over 4 years, tuition and fees in private 2-year colleges increased slightly as a percent of total revenues. In FY 83, tuition and fees were 59 percent; in FY 86, 61 percent (derived from table 5). At the same time, in private 2-year institutions, full-time-equivalent (FTE) enrollments fluctuated (table 11).

In contrast, the percent of total revenues from tuition and fees declined slightly from 17 percent in FY 83 to 16 percent in FY 86 in public 2-year institutions (derived from table 4). And FTE enrollments declined in public 2-year schools from 2.6 million students in fall 1982 to 2.4 million in fall 1985 (table 11). Note that enrollment in public 2-year institutions is more than 10 times the enrollment of private 2-year institutions.

Government appropriations, grants, and contracts provided 74 percent of current funds revenues in public 2-year colleges compared with 17 percent in private colleges. For public 2-year colleges, most government revenues came from State sources (47 percent). Local government sources provided 17 percent and the Federal Government, 10 percent. Private 2-year colleges received from the Federal government 15 percent of total revenues, 2 percent from State governments, and less than 1 percent from local governments (tables 4 and 5).

Changes in Current Funds Expenditures

In FY 86, current funds expenditures and mandatory transfers exceeded $100 billion, almost $8 billion more than was spent in FY 85 (derived from table 6). The average expenditures increase was almost 9 percent. Expenditure categories increasing above the average were mandatory transfers, 17 percent; independent operations, 17 percent; scholarships and fellowships, 13 percent; research, 12 percent; academic support, 11 percent; student services, 9 percent; public services, 9 percent; and institutional support, 9 percent. Expenditure increases below the average were libraries, 8 percent; instruction, 8 percent; auxiliary enterprises, 5 percent; and plant maintenance and operations, 4 percent (table 6).

Expenditures in Public and Private 4-Year Institutions, by Function

The percentage distribution of expenditures by public and private 4-year institutions is similar (figure 3, tables 7 and 8). In FY 86, public 4-year institutions outspent private 4-year institutions in the proportion of the budget for the following: instruction, 31 percent to 26 percent; research, 11 percent to 8 percent; public service, 4 percent to 2 percent; and academic support, 5 percent to 3 percent.

Private 4-year schools spent proportionately more of their budgets on institutional support, 10 percent to 8 percent by public schools; scholarships and fellowships, 9 percent to 5 percent; and independent operations, 6 percent to 0.2 percent.

Expenditures in Public and Private 2-Year Institutions, by Function

Expenditures for 2-year public and private institutions increased 8 percent and 6 percent between FY 85 and FY 86 (tables 9 and 10). For both public and private 2-year institutions, there was a decline in the amount spent for research. Research expenditures dropped from $18 million in FY 83 to $10 million in FY 86 for 2-year public institutions, and from $900,000 in FY 83 to $400,000 in FY 86 for 2-year private institutions (tables 9 and 10).

Public 2-year institutions spent more than private 2-year institutions on instruction, 44 percent to 25 percent (figure 4). Private 2-year schools spent more than public 2-year schools on the following: institutional support, 20 percent to 13 percent; student services, 11 percent to 8 percent; auxiliary enterprises, 10 percent to 6 percent; and scholarships and fellowships, 18 percent to 8 percent (tables 9 and 10).

Revenues and Expenditures per FTE Student

The cost of a college education is a much discussed and debated issue. The data in tables 12 and 13 are a broad measure of revenues and expenditures divided by full-time-equivalent (FTE) enrollment (table 11). These data are national averages and should be used only as general indicators. In FY 86, for all institutions of higher education, current funds revenues per FTE student were $11,500 and current funds expenditures per FTE student were $11,200 (table 12).

Public and private 2-year institutions spent almost the same per FTE student--$4,800 and $5,000. There is a much larger difference between what public 4-year and private 4-year institutions spent per FTE student--$12,600 and $16,500. (Note that table 12 includes data for auxiliary enterprises, hospitals, and independent operations.)

Table 13 highlights student-related education and general expenditures per FTE student by level and control for fiscal years 1983 and 1986. Private 4-year institutions' student-related expenditures were $12,100 in FY 86, about 74 percent of total current fund expenditures. The comparable figures for public 4-year institutions were $9,900 and 78 percent. A large part of the dollar difference is due to private schools spending more than public schools for institutional support and scholarships and fellowships. Public and private 2-year institutions both spent $4,500 per FTE student for educational and general expenditures.

For More Information

Data from the Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys are on computer tapes which may be bought from the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, Information Systems and Media Services, 555 New Jersey Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20208-1404, telephone: (202) 357-6651.

For information about this report, or more State data, contact Paul F. Mertins, Center for Education Statistics, General Surveys and Analysis Branch, telephone (202) 357-6369.

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Figure 1. – Percent distribution of current fund revenues of 4-year institutions, by control: Fiscal year 1986

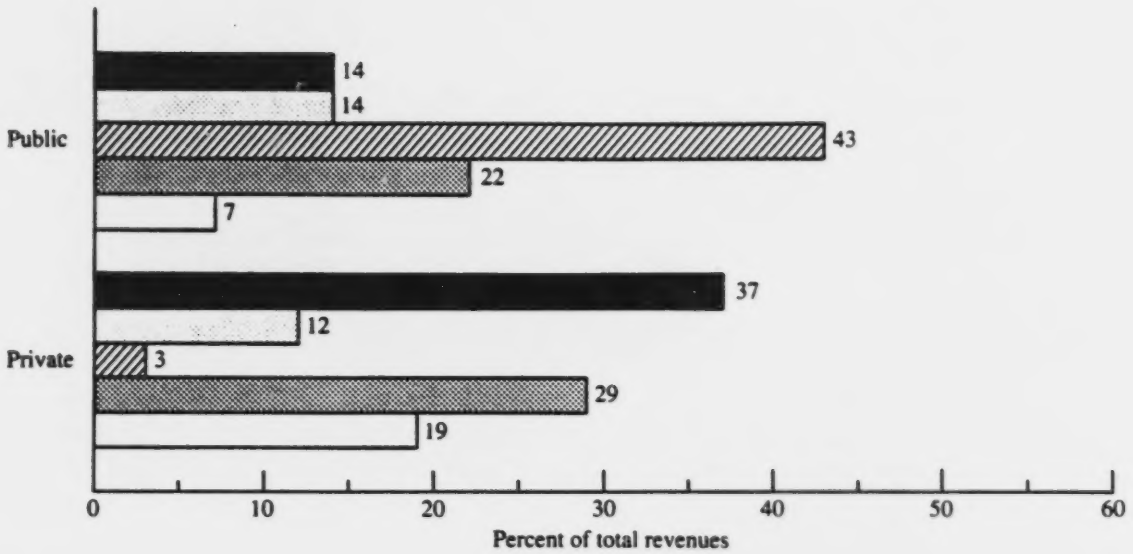
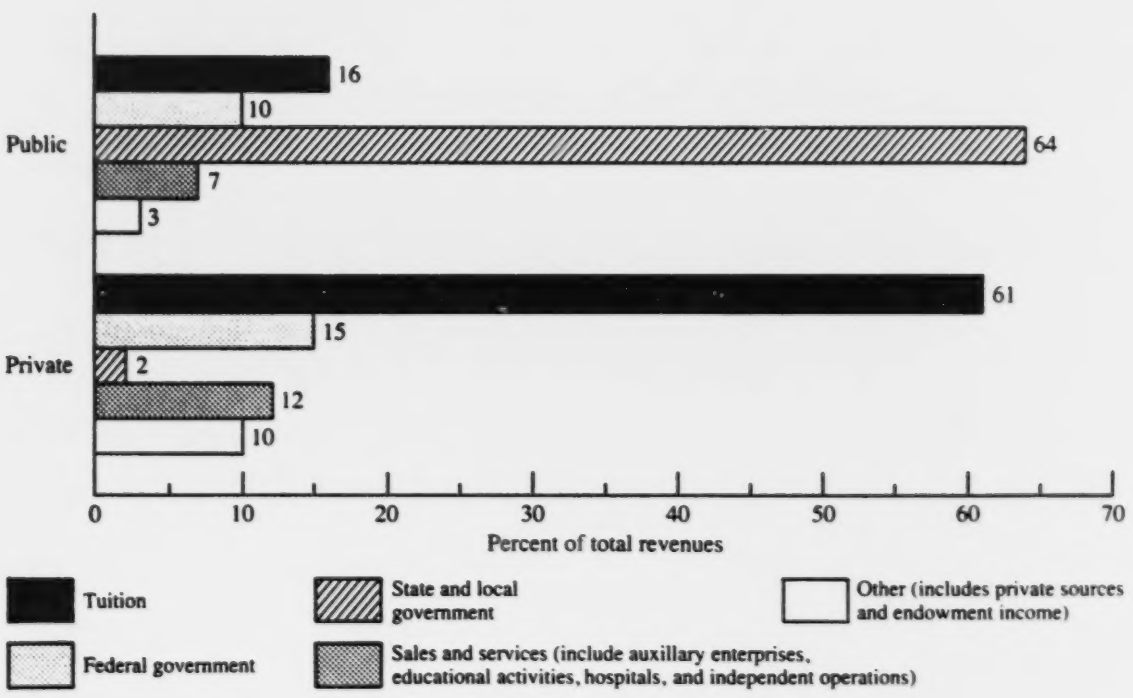


Figure 2. – Percent distribution of current fund revenues of 2-year institutions, by control: Fiscal year 1986



Source: HEGIS "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Year 1986."

Figure 3. – Percent distribution of expenditures by 4-year institutions, by function and control: Fiscal year 1986

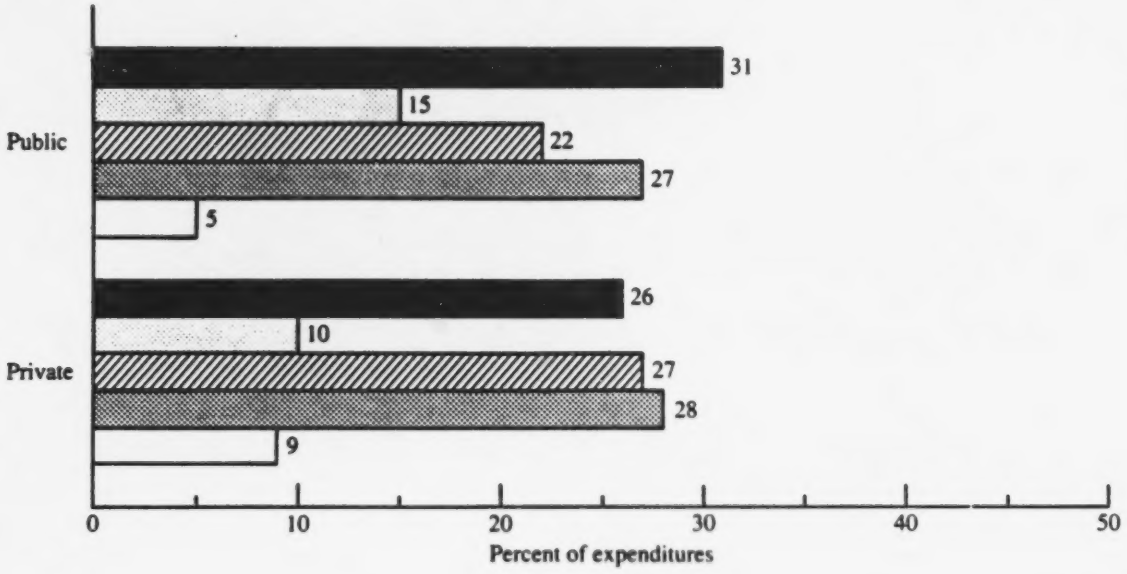
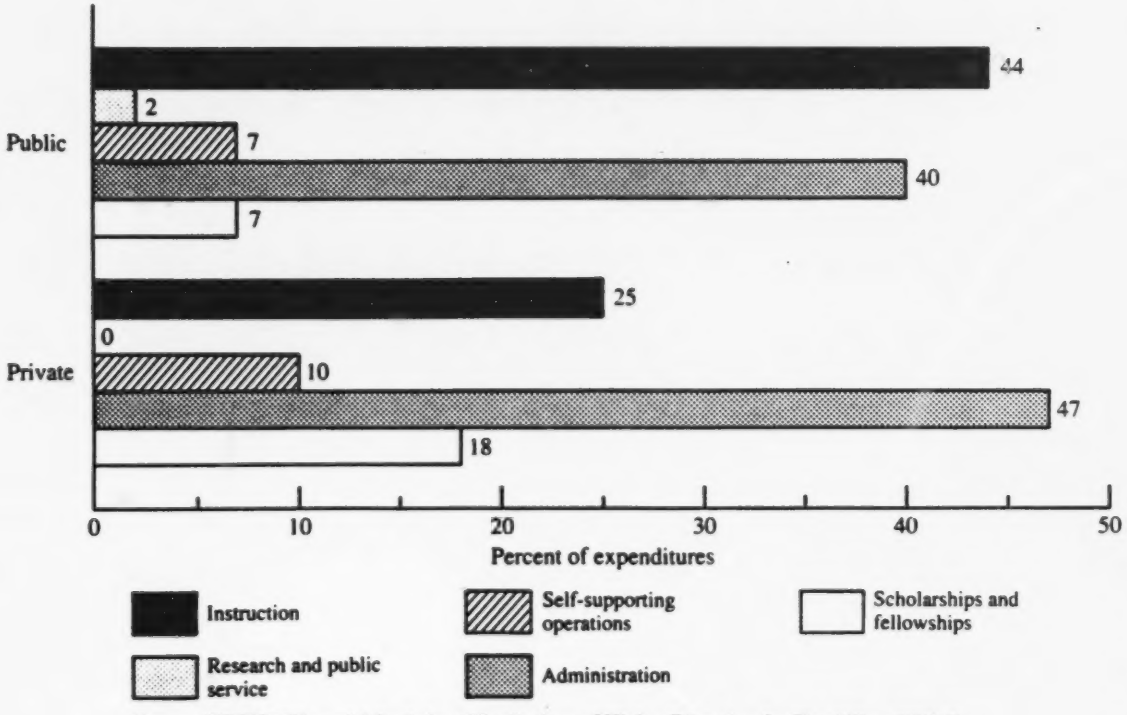


Figure 4. - Percent distribution of expenditures by 2-year institutions, by function and control: Fiscal year 1986



Source: HEGIS "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Year 1986."

Table 1.--Current funds revenues of institutions of higher education: Fiscal years 1983-86

Revenues	Revenues in millions of dollars				Percent change			Percent distribution, 1986
	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 83-FY 84	FY 84-FY 85	FY 85-FY 86	
Total	$79,452	$86,537	$94,732	$103,003	8.9	9.5	8.7	100.0
Student revenues	26,546	29,171	31,384	33,791	9.9	7.6	7.7	32.8
Tuition and fees	17,776	19,715	21,283	23,117	10.9	7.9	8.6	22.4
Auxiliary enterprises	8,770	9,456	10,100	10,674	7.8	6.8	5.7	10.4
Government	35,134	37,802	41,845	45,489	7.6	10.7	8.7	44.2
Federal	10,037	10,903	11,875	13,032	8.6	8.9	9.7	12.7
Appropriations	1,347	1,427	1,571	1,618	5.9	10.1	3.0	1.6
Grants and contracts	8,690	9,476	10,304	11,414	9.0	8.7	10.8	11.1
State	23,066	24,707	27,583	29,912	7.1	11.6	8.4	29.0
Appropriations	22,084	23,636	26,373	28,402	7.0	11.6	7.7	27.6
Grants and contracts	981	1,071	1,210	1,509	9.2	13.0	24.7	1.5
Local	2,031	2,192	2,387	2,545	7.9	8.9	6.6	2.5
Private gifts, grants, contracts	4,053	4,415	4,896	5,411	8.9	10.9	10.5	5.3
Endowment income	1,721	1,874	2,096	2,276	8.9	11.8	8.6	2.2
Educational activities	1,723	1,971	2,127	2,373	14.3	7.9	11.6	2.3
Hospitals	6,532	7,041	7,475	8,227	7.8	6.2	10.1	8.0
Other sources*	2,294	2,640	3,015	3,200	15.1	14.2	6.1	3.1
Independent operations	1,450	1,623	1,894	2,238	11.9	16.7	18.2	2.2

*Revenues not covered above, such as interest income and gains from investments or unrestricted current funds.
Note.--Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Percent changes were calculated on figures rounded to millions.
SOURCE: HEGIS "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Years 1983-86."

Table 2.--Current funds revenues of 4-year public institutions of higher education: Fiscal years 1983-86

Revenues	Revenues in thousands of dollars				Percent change			Percent distribution, 1986
	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 83-FY 84	FY 84-FY 85	FY 85-FY 86	
Total	$42,140,431	$45,812,101	$50,378,289	$54,960,806	8.7	10.0	9.1	100.0
Student revenues	10,599,541	11,706,465	12,454,908	13,521,200	10.4	6.4	8.6	24.6
Tuition and fees	5,721,599	6,419,039	6,849,480	7,539,716	12.2	6.7	10.1	13.7
Auxiliary enterprises	4,877,942	5,287,426	5,605,428	5,981,484	8.4	6.0	6.7	10.9
Government	24,016,207	25,816,344	28,854,802	31,276,074	7.5	11.8	8.4	56.9
Federal	5,663,336	6,137,126	6,738,275	7,393,205	8.4	9.8	9.7	13.5
Appropriations	1,076,669	1,140,879	1,279,757	1,338,877	6.0	12.2	4.6	2.4
Grants and contracts	4,586,667	4,996,247	5,459,518	6,054,328	8.9	9.3	10.9	11.0
State	18,091,794	19,400,279	21,796,590	23,583,768	7.2	12.4	8.2	42.9
Appropriations	17,533,356	18,802,827	21,161,253	22,760,225	7.2	12.5	7.6	41.4
Grants and contracts	558,438	597,452	635,337	823,543	7.0	6.3	29.6	1.5
Local	261,077	278,939	319,937	299,101	6.8	14.7	-6.5	0.5
Private gifts, grants, contracts	1,452,080	1,569,302	1,788,110	2,045,671	8.1	13.9	14.4	3.7
Endowment income	262,274	302,459	329,989	384,866	15.3	9.1	16.6	0.7
Educational activities	1,115,350	1,233,215	1,377,781	1,539,532	10.6	11.7	11.7	2.8
Hospitals	3,732,684	4,033,418	4,246,293	4,708,930	8.1	5.3	10.9	8.6
Other sources*	887,475	1,065,673	1,220,899	1,346,828	20.1	14.6	10.3	2.5
Independent operations	74,823	85,221	105,505	137,706	13.9	23.8	30.5	0.3

*Revenues not covered above, such as interest income and gains from investments or unrestricted current funds.
Note.--Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Percent changes were calculated from figures rounded to thousands.
SOURCE: HEGIS "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Years 1983-86."

Table 3.--Current funds revenues of 4-year private institutions of higher education: Fiscal years 1983-86

Revenues	Revenues in thousands of dollars				Percent change			Percent distribution, 1986
	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 83-FY 84	FY 84-FY 85	FY 85-FY 86	
Total	$26,875,997	$29,493,458	$32,216,297	$34,952,338	9.7	9.2	8.5	100.0
Student revenues	13,105,872	14,372,585	15,639,274	16,816,724	9.7	8.8	7.5	48.1
Tuition and fees	9,948,774	10,980,342	11,963,197	12,958,246	10.4	9.0	8.3	37.1
Auxiliary enterprises	3,157,098	3,392,243	3,676,077	3,858,478	7.4	8.4	5.0	11.0
Government	4,039,703	4,373,787	4,709,016	5,171,010	8.3	7.7	9.8	14.8
Federal	3,367,675	3,632,713	3,903,838	4,284,084	7.9	7.5	9.7	12.3
Appropriations	201,353	206,897	217,433	211,316	2.8	5.1	-2.8	0.6
Grants and contracts	3,166,322	3,425,816	3,686,405	4,072,768	8.2	7.6	10.5	11.7
State	487,032	533,888	597,576	668,978	9.6	11.9	11.9	1.9
Appropriations	275,058	291,853	303,783	326,372	6.1	4.1	7.4	0.9
Grants and contracts	211,974	242,035	293,793	342,606	14.2	21.4	16.6	1.0
Local	184,996	207,186	207,602	217,948	12.0	0.2	5.0	0.6
Private gifts, grants, contracts	2,492,931	2,731,198	2,986,770	3,235,578	9.6	9.4	8.3	9.3
Endowment income	1,432,639	1,543,292	1,736,488	1,859,953	7.7	12.5	7.1	5.3
Educational activities	555,592	681,614	692,470	765,435	22.7	1.6	10.5	2.2
Hospitals	2,798,878	3,005,520	3,228,282	3,517,704	7.4	7.4	9.0	10.1
Other sources*	1,076,124	1,250,109	1,447,250	1,502,381	16.2	15.8	3.8	4.3
Independent operations	1,374,259	1,535,353	1,776,745	2,083,550	11.7	15.7	17.3	6.0

*Revenues not covered above, such as interest income and gains from investments or unrestricted current funds.
Note.--Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Percent changes were calculated from figures rounded to thousands.
SOURCE: HEGIS "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Years 1983-86."

Table 4.--Current funds revenues of 2-year public institutions of higher education: Fiscal years 1983-86

Revenues	Revenues in thousands of dollars				Percent change			Percent distribution, 1986
	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 83-FY 84	FY 84-FY 85	FY 85-FY 86	
Total	$9,528,924	$10,211,536	$11,029,835	$11,917,281	7.2	8.0	8.1	100.0
Student revenues	2,198,006	2,364,569	2,489,041	2,602,770	7.6	5.3	4.6	21.8
Tuition and fees	1,574,279	1,704,279	1,798,157	1,899,460	8.3	5.5	5.6	15.9
Auxiliary enterprises	623,727	660,290	690,884	703,310	5.9	4.6	1.8	5.9
Government	6,924,995	7,435,342	8,090,299	8,843,266	7.4	8.8	9.3	74.2
Federal	869,664	973,061	1,062,648	1,179,706	11.9	9.2	11.0	9.9
Appropriations	65,817	74,737	70,426	62,490	13.6	-5.8	-11.3	0.5
Grants and contracts	803,847	898,324	992,222	1,117,216	11.8	10.5	12.6	9.4
State	4,470,891	4,757,036	5,168,827	5,636,818	6.4	8.7	9.1	47.3
Appropriations	4,272,097	4,537,533	4,904,241	5,310,845	6.2	8.1	8.3	44.6
Grants and contracts	198,794	219,503	264,586	325,973	10.4	20.5	23.2	2.7
Local	1,584,440	1,705,245	1,858,824	2,026,742	7.6	9.0	9.0	17.0
Private gifts, grants, contracts	46,239	52,166	57,495	64,111	12.8	10.2	11.5	0.5
Endowment income	11,839	12,650	12,844	13,738	6.9	1.5	7.0	0.1
Educational activities	43,244	45,998	47,115	57,414	6.4	2.4	21.9	0.5
Hospitals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Other sources*	304,016	298,257	315,687	320,772	-1.9	5.8	1.6	2.7
Independent operations	585	2,555	11,355	15,210	336.8	344.4	33.9	0.1

*Revenues not covered above, such as interest income and gains from investments or unrestricted current funds.
Note.--Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Percent changes were calculated from figures rounded to thousands.
SOURCE: HEGIS "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Years 1983-86."

Table 5.--Current funds revenues of 2-year private institutions of higher education: Fiscal years 1983-86

Revenues	Revenues in thousands of dollars				Percent change			Percent distribution, 1986
	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 83-FY 84	FY 84-FY 85	FY 85-FY 86	
Total	$906,252	$1,019,909	$1,113,812	$1,172,239	12.5	9.2	5.2	100.0
Student revenues	642,144	727,633	800,515	850,046	13.3	10.0	6.2	72.5
Tuition and fees	531,389	611,224	672,494	719,182	15.0	10.0	6.9	61.4
Auxiliary enterprises	110,755	116,409	128,021	130,864	5.1	10.0	2.2	11.2
Government	153,366	176,308	190,863	197,193	15.0	8.3	3.3	16.8
Federal	136,606	159,619	169,998	174,545	16.8	6.5	2.7	14.9
Appropriations	3,420	4,026	3,974	4,827	17.7	-1.3	21.5	0.4
Grants and contracts	133,186	155,593	166,024	169,718	16.8	6.7	2.2	14.5
State	15,920	15,785	20,017	21,936	-0.8	26.8	9.6	1.9
Appropriations	3,763	3,548	3,883	4,847	-5.7	9.4	24.8	0.4
Grants and contracts	12,157	12,237	16,134	17,089	0.7	31.8	5.9	1.5
Local	840	904	848	714	7.6	-6.2	-15.8	0.1
Private gifts, grants, contracts	61,400	62,609	63,949	65,545	2.0	2.1	2.5	5.6
Endowment income	13,925	15,544	16,977	17,342	11.6	9.2	2.1	1.5
Educational activities	9,297	9,922	9,562	11,112	6.7	-3.6	16.2	0.9
Hospitals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Other sources*	26,092	27,660	31,647	29,205	6.0	14.4	-7.7	2.5
Independent operations	28	233	299	1,794	732.1	28.3	500.0	0.2

*Revenues not covered above, such as interest income and gains from investments or unrestricted current funds.
Note.--Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Percent changes were calculated from figures rounded to thousands.
SOURCE: HEGIS "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Years 1983-86."

Table 6.--Current funds expenditures and mandatory transfers of institutions of higher education: Fiscal years 1983-86

Expenditure	Expenditures in millions of dollars				Percent change			Percent distribution 1986	
	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 83-FY 84	FY 84-FY 85	FY 85-FY 86	Total	E&G*
Total	$77,792	$84,113	$92,211	$100,101	8.1	9.6	8.6	100.0	100.0
Instruction	24,673	26,436	28,777	31,032	7.1	8.9	7.8	31.0	39.4
Research	6,265	6,724	7,552	8,437	7.3	12.3	11.7	8.4	10.7
Administration	10,855	12,022	13,316	14,659	10.8	10.8	10.1	14.6	18.6
Institutional support	6,951	7,763	8,587	9,351	11.7	10.6	8.9	9.3	11.9
Academic support	3,047	3,300	3,712	4,116	8.3	12.5	10.9	4.1	5.2
Mandatory transfers	857	958	1,016	1,192	11.9	6.1	17.3	1.2	1.5
Public service	2,320	2,499	2,861	3,120	7.7	14.5	9.1	3.1	4.0
Library expenditures	2,040	2,231	2,362	2,551	9.4	5.9	8.0	2.5	3.2
Student services	3,461	3,798	4,178	4,563	9.7	10.0	9.2	4.6	5.8
Plant maintenance and operations	6,392	6,730	7,345	7,605	5.3	9.1	3.5	7.6	9.7
Scholarships and fellowships	4,779	5,421	5,930	6,725	13.4	9.4	13.4	6.7	8.5
Auxiliary enterprises	8,614	9,250	10,012	10,528	7.4	8.2	5.2	10.5	
Hospitals	6,986	7,380	8,010	8,692	5.6	8.5	8.5	8.7	
Independent operations	1,406	1,622	1,868	2,187	15.4	15.1	17.1	2.2	

*Educational and general expenditures.

Note.--Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Percent changes were calculated from figures rounded to millions. Educational and general expenditures (E&G) exclude auxiliary enterprises, hospitals, and independent operations.

SOURCE: HEGIS "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Years 1983-86."

Table 7.--Current funds expenditures and mandatory transfers of 4-year public institutions of higher education: Fiscal years 1983-86

Expenditure	Expenditures in thousands of dollars				Percent change			Percent distribution 1986	
	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 83-FY 84	FY 84-FY 85	FY 85-FY 86	Total	E&G*
Total	$41,428,131	$44,550,430	$49,069,268	$53,398,541	7.5	10.1	8.8	100.0	100.0
Instruction	13,227,626	14,110,537	15,468,789	16,759,793	6.7	9.6	8.3	31.4	40.1
Research	4,236,857	4,541,342	5,103,600	5,695,008	7.2	12.4	11.6	10.7	13.6
Administration	5,160,279	5,737,445	6,429,241	7,149,692	11.2	12.1	11.2	13.4	17.1
Institutional support	2,986,790	3,391,143	3,788,555	4,126,194	13.5	11.7	8.9	7.7	9.9
Academic support	1,781,438	1,886,088	2,180,905	2,426,623	5.9	15.6	11.3	4.5	5.8
Mandatory transfers	392,051	460,214	459,781	596,875	17.4	-0.1	29.8	1.1	1.4
Public service	1,770,193	1,898,923	2,122,342	2,313,294	7.3	11.8	9.0	4.3	5.5
Library expenditures	1,087,889	1,200,015	1,278,884	1,389,237	10.3	6.6	8.6	2.6	3.3
Student services	1,509,401	1,685,102	1,841,763	2,001,174	11.6	9.3	8.7	3.7	4.8
Plant maintenance and operations	3,370,098	3,501,331	3,883,049	3,955,832	3.9	10.9	1.9	7.4	9.5
Scholarships and fellowships	1,825,365	2,060,596	2,219,071	2,564,228	12.9	7.7	15.6	4.8	6.1
Auxiliary enterprises	4,850,369	5,228,919	5,725,284	6,100,712	7.8	9.5	6.6	11.4	
Hospitals	4,315,263	4,501,996	4,914,560	5,338,699	4.3	9.2	9.0	10.0	
Independent operations	74,790	84,224	82,685	110,872	12.6	-1.8	34.1	0.2	

*Educational and general expenditures.
Note.--Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Percent changes were calculated from figures rounded to millions. Educational and general expenditures (E&G) exclude auxiliary enterprises, hospitals, and independent operations.
SOURCE: HEGIS "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Years 1983-86."

Table 8.--Current funds expenditures and mandatory transfers of 4-year private institutions of higher education: Fiscal years 1983-86

Expenditure	Expenditures in thousands of dollars				Percent change			Percent distribution 1986	
	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 83-FY 84	FY 84-FY 85	FY 85-FY 86	Total	E&G*
Total	$26,109,741	$28,607,534	$31,244,486	$33,930,837	9.6	9.2	8.6	100.0	100.0
Instruction	6,998,377	7,610,353	8,233,198	8,874,380	8.7	8.2	7.8	26.2	35.6
Research	2,009,467	2,163,478	2,431,892	2,731,824	7.7	12.4	12.3	8.1	10.9
Administration	3,732,223	4,179,227	4,569,306	4,978,844	12.0	9.3	9.0	14.7	20.0
Institutional support	2,605,111	2,899,289	3,189,066	3,464,099	11.3	10.0	8.6	10.2	13.9
Academic support	810,654	923,556	968,957	1,072,617	13.9	4.9	10.7	3.2	4.3
Mandatory transfers	316,458	356,382	411,283	442,128	12.6	15.4	7.5	1.3	1.8
Public service	416,374	447,547	542,209	601,280	7.5	21.2	10.9	1.8	2.4
Library expenditures	684,021	750,833	785,786	847,510	9.8	4.7	7.9	2.5	3.4
Student services	1,132,550	1,250,164	1,386,649	1,522,312	10.4	10.9	9.8	4.5	6.1
Plant maintenance and operations	1,913,319	2,052,427	2,194,522	2,311,823	7.3	6.9	5.3	6.8	9.3
Scholarships and fellowships	2,185,431	2,500,040	2,767,230	3,082,856	14.4	10.7	11.4	9.1	12.4
Auxiliary enterprises	3,038,143	3,243,289	3,465,576	3,591,415	6.8	6.9	3.6	10.6	
Hospitals	2,670,826	2,876,161	3,095,581	3,333,414	7.7	7.6	7.7	9.8	
Independent operations	1,329,008	1,534,011	1,772,537	2,055,180	15.4	15.5	15.9	6.1	

*Educational and general expenditures.
Note.--Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Percent changes were calculated from figures rounded to millions. Educational and general expenditures (E&G) exclude auxiliary enterprises, hospitals, and independent operations.
SOURCE: HEGIS "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Years 1983-86."

Table 9.--Current funds expenditures and mandatory transfers of 2-year public institutions of higher education: Fiscal years 1983-86

Expenditure	Expenditures in thousands of dollars				Percent change			Percent distribution 1986	
	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 83-FY 84	FY 84-FY 85	FY 85-FY 86	Total	E&G*
Total	$9,402,057	$10,014,576	$10,853,247	$11,668,767	6.5	8.4	7.5	100.0	100.0
Instruction	4,233,910	4,481,854	4,818,621	5,120,989	5.9	7.5	6.3	43.9	46.9
Research	18,090	18,189	15,591	10,136	0.5	-14.3	-35.0	0.1	0.1
Administration	1,759,304	1,877,112	2,063,930	2,261,638	6.7	10.0	9.6	19.4	20.7
Institutional support	1,198,299	1,288,681	1,403,138	1,540,950	7.5	8.9	9.8	13.2	14.1
Academic support	428,601	459,983	529,304	581,868	7.3	15.1	9.9	5.0	5.3
Mandatory transfers	132,404	128,448	131,488	138,820	-3.0	2.4	5.6	1.2	1.3
Public service	131,348	150,109	193,928	202,440	14.3	29.2	4.4	1.7	1.9
Library expenditures	250,137	263,485	278,605	295,815	5.3	5.7	6.2	2.5	2.7
Student services	743,584	775,102	842,580	920,584	4.2	8.7	9.3	7.9	8.4
Plant maintenance and operations	1,020,322	1,076,371	1,157,820	1,221,422	5.5	7.6	5.5	10.5	11.2
Scholarships and fellowships	620,288	694,410	763,698	885,136	11.9	10.0	15.9	7.6	8.1
Auxiliary enterprises	622,972	672,950	706,293	729,523	8.0	5.0	3.3	6.3	
Hospitals	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Independent operations	2,102	4,992	12,182	21,084	137.5	144.0	73.1	0.2	

*Educational and general expenditures.
Note.--Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Percent changes were calculated from figures rounded to millions. Educational and general expenditures (E&G) exclude auxiliary enterprises, hospitals, and independent operations.
SOURCE: HEGIS "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Years 1983-86."

Table 10.--Current funds expenditures and mandatory transfers of 2-year private institutions of higher education: Fiscal years 1983-86

Expenditure	Expenditures in thousands of dollars				Percent change			Percent distribution 1986	
	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 83-FY 84	FY 84-FY 85	FY 85-FY 86	Total	E&G*
Total	$851,699	$940,536	$1,043,800	$1,102,643	10.4	11.0	5.6	100.0	100.0
Instruction	213,380	233,564	256,575	276,938	9.5	9.9	7.9	25.1	27.8
Research	866	525	809	398	-39.4	54.1	-50.8	**	**
Administration	202,818	227,864	252,812	269,122	12.3	10.9	6.5	24.4	27.0
Institutional support	160,654	184,212	206,457	219,543	14.7	12.1	6.3	19.9	22.0
Academic support	26,529	30,375	33,294	34,953	14.5	9.6	5.0	3.2	3.5
Mandatory transfers	15,635	13,277	13,061	14,626	-15.1	-1.6	12.0	1.3	1.5
Public service	2,563	2,624	2,616	2,519	2.4	-0.3	-3.7	0.2	0.3
Library expenditures	17,624	16,816	18,518	18,769	-4.6	10.1	1.4	1.7	1.9
Student services	75,844	87,567	107,244	118,868	15.5	22.5	10.8	10.8	11.9
Plant maintenance and operations	87,857	99,696	110,090	116,149	13.5	10.4	5.5	10.5	11.7
Scholarships and fellowships	147,692	166,343	179,895	193,002	12.6	8.1	7.3	17.5	19.4
Auxiliary enterprises	102,830	105,038	115,095	106,652	2.1	9.6	-7.3	9.7	
Hospitals	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Independent operations	226	502	146	225	122.1	-70.9	54.1	0.0	

*Educational and general expenditures.
** Less than 0.5 percent
Note.--Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Percent changes were calculated from figures rounded to thousands. Educational and general expenditures (E&G) exclude auxiliary enterprises, hospitals, and independent operations.
SOURCE: HEGIS "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Years 1983-86."

Table 11.--Full-time-equivalent enrollment of students in institutions of higher education: Fall 1982-85

Control and type of institution	Number				Percent change		
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
All institutions	9,092	9,166	8,952	8,943	0.8	-2.3	-0.1
4-year and above	6,249	6,325	6,293	6,294	1.2	-0.5	0.0
2-year	2,843	2,841	2,659	2,649	-0.1	-6.4	-0.4
Public institutions	6,851	6,881	6,685	6,668	0.4	-2.8	-0.3
4-year and above	4,221	4,266	4,238	4,240	1.1	-0.7	0.0
2-year	2,630	2,616	2,447	2,428	-0.5	-6.5	-0.8
Private institutions	2,241	2,285	2,267	2,276	2.0	-0.8	0.4
4-year and above	2,028	2,059	2,055	2,055	1.5	-0.2	0.0
2-year	213	226	212	221	6.1	-6.2	4.2

* Full-time equivalent enrollment (FTE) is the enrollment of full-time and the equivalent part-time students as reported by the institution or as computed by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment. Figures are from the U.S. Department of Education, Center for Education Statistics, HEGIS fall enrollment surveys for 1982, 1983, 1984, and 1985.

Note.--HEGIS fall enrollment data for 1982, 1983, 1984, and 1985 correspond with HEGIS Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for fiscal years 1983, 1984, 1985, and 1986.

SOURCE: HEGIS "Fall Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Education for 1982-85."

Table 12.--Current funds revenues in current dollars and expenditures in current and constant 1986 dollars, per full-time-equivalent student, by control and type of institution: Fiscal years 1983-86

Control and type of institution	In dollars per FTE student				Percent change		
	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 83-FY 84	FY 84-FY 85	FY 85-FY 86
Current funds revenues		(Current dollars)					
All institutions	$8,739	$9,441	$10,583	$11,518	8.0	12.1	8.8
4-year and above	11,044	11,906	13,125	14,286	7.8	10.2	8.8
2-year	3,670	3,953	4,565	4,941	7.7	15.5	8.2
Public institutions	7,342	8,142	9,186	10,030	8.0	12.8	9.2
4-year and above	9,985	10,740	11,888	12,963	7.6	10.7	9.0
2-year	3,624	3,904	4,305	4,908	7.7	15.4	8.9
Private institutions	12,397	13,344	14,702	15,872	7.6	10.2	8.0
4-year and above	13,354	14,321	15,678	17,008	7.2	9.5	8.5
2-year	4,258	4,524	5,249	5,303	6.2	16.0	1.0
Current funds expenditures		(Current dollars)					
All institutions	$8,556	$9,177	$10,301	$11,193	7.3	12.3	8.7
4-year and above	10,808	11,566	12,763	13,875	7.0	10.3	8.7
2-year	3,606	3,856	4,474	4,821	6.9	16.0	7.8
Public institutions	7,419	7,930	8,964	9,758	6.9	13.0	8.9
4-year and above	9,816	10,444	11,579	12,594	6.4	10.9	8.8
2-year	3,575	3,829	4,436	4,806	7.1	15.9	8.3
Private institutions	12,031	12,931	14,243	15,393	7.5	10.1	8.1
4-year and above	12,873	13,891	15,205	16,511	7.9	9.5	8.6
2-year	4,004	4,173	4,919	4,991	4.2	17.9	1.5
Current funds expenditures		(Constant 1986 dollars)					
All institutions	$9,489	$9,810	$10,600	$11,193	3.4	8.0	5.6
4-year and above	11,986	12,364	13,133	13,875	3.2	6.2	5.6
2-year	3,999	4,122	4,604	4,821	3.1	11.7	4.7
Public institutions	8,228	8,477	9,224	9,758	3.0	8.8	5.8
4-year and above	10,886	11,165	11,915	12,594	2.6	6.7	5.7
2-year	3,965	4,093	4,565	4,806	3.2	11.5	5.3
Private institutions	13,342	13,823	14,656	15,393	3.6	6.0	5.0
4-year and above	14,276	14,849	15,646	16,511	4.0	5.4	5.5
2-year	4,440	4,461	5,062	4,991	0.5	13.5	-1.4
Consumer Price Index (CPI)*	1.109	1.069	1.029	1.000			

*The factors used to convert current dollars to constant 1985-86 dollars.

Note.--Data includes auxiliary enterprises, hospitals, and independent operations.
FTE calculations were derived from dividing the number of full-time students into current revenues & expenditures for the same academic year, i.e., finance data for fiscal year 1985-86 (FY 86 has been divided by FTE enrollment for Fall 1985).

SOURCES: HEGIS "Fall Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Education for 1982-85."
HEGIS "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education for Fiscal Years 1983-86."
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index for July 1-June 30.

Table 13.--Educational and general current funds expenditures per full-time-equivalent student of institutions of higher education, by source, and by level and control of institutions: Fiscal years 1983 and 1986.

Function of educational and general expenditures	Higher education institutions			4-year institutions			2-year institutions		
	All institutions	Public	Private	All 4-year	Public	Private	All 2-year	Public	Private
				Fiscal year 1986 (Current dollars)					
Total educational and general expenditures	$8,799	$7,910	$11,400	$10,610	$9,865	$12,142	$4,498	$4,497	$4,506
Instruction	3,470	3,281	4,021	4,073	3,933	4,318	2,038	2,109	1,253
Research	943	856	1,200	1,339	1,343	1,329	4	4	2
Administration	1,639	1,411	2,306	1,927	1,686	2,423	955	931	1,218
Institutional support	1,046	850	1,618	1,206	973	1,686	665	635	993
Academic support	460	451	487	556	572	522	233	240	158
Mandatory transfers	133	110	201	165	141	215	58	57	66
Public service	349	377	265	463	546	293	77	83	11
Library expenditures	285	253	381	355	328	412	119	122	85
Student services	510	438	721	560	472	741	392	379	538
Plant maintenance and operations	850	776	1,067	996	933	1,125	505	503	326
Scholarships and fellowships	752	517	1,439	897	605	1,500	407	365	873
				Fiscal year 1983 (Current dollars)					
Total educational and general expenditures	$6,686	$5,979	$8,844	$8,203	$5,151	$9,404	$3,351	$3,337	$3,515
Instruction	2,714	2,549	3,218	3,237	2,117	3,451	1,564	1,610	1,002
Research	689	621	897	1,000	678	991	7	7	4
Administration	1,194	1,010	1,756	1,423	826	1,840	690	669	952
Institutional support	765	611	1,234	895	478	1,285	478	456	754
Academic support	335	323	374	415	285	400	160	163	125
Mandatory transfers	94	77	148	113	63	156	52	50	73
Public service	255	278	187	350	283	205	47	50	12
Library expenditures	224	195	313	284	174	337	94	95	83
Student services	381	329	539	423	242	558	288	283	356
Plant maintenance and operations	703	641	893	845	539	943	390	388	412
Scholarships and fellowships	526	357	1,041	642	292	1,078	270	236	693

Note.--Educational and general expenditures exclude current funds expenditures for auxiliary enterprises, hospitals, and independent operations.
SOURCE: HEGIS "Fall Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Education for 1982-85.

Technical Appendix A - Data Source

The finance survey form was sent to every institution of higher education in the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) universe in the United States and outlying areas. This report covers the 50 States and the District of Columbia and excludes the outlying areas (American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands). Listed in the following table by fiscal year are the number of institutions in the HEGIS Finance survey universe, the response rate, and the number of institutions on which the data were based (including those whose data were imputed). Imputed values were adjusted for inflation and may be obtained upon request.

Number in survey universe, respondents, imputed nonrespondents, total on file; and percent of response and institutions on file: Fiscal years 1983-86.

Fiscal year	Survey universe	Number of institutions			Percent	
		Respondents	Nonrespondents for which data are imputed	Total on data file	Response rate	Institutions with data on file
1983	3,325	2,901	386	3,287	87.2	98.9
1984	3,330	2,880	422	3,302	86.5	99.2
1985	3,379	2,959	370	3,329	87.6	98.5
1986	3,388	2,939	399	3,338	86.7	98.5

Since this bulletin includes a duplicate count of Pell grants in both current funds revenues and expenditures, these statistics must be adjusted if the user (1) wants to conduct trend analyses using data from years before FY 83, or (2) wants to compare these data to those in other CES publications from which the duplicate Pell grants were removed.

Before FY 83, HEGIS finance survey respondents were instructed not to report Pell grants, a form of agency funds, in restricted Federal grants and contracts (under current funds revenues) and in restricted scholarships and fellowships (under current funds expenditures and mandatory transfers) because institutions have no control over the selection of recipients. However, Pell grants were already included in revenues under tuition, and to some extent, under auxiliary enterprises and in expenditures under the category in which they were used by the institution.

Beginning in FY 83, the HEGIS finance survey included a separate item requesting the amount of Pell grants disbursed and also instructed respondents to include Pell grants in restricted Federal grants and contracts and in restricted scholarships and fellowships. In CES publications *Higher Education Finance Trends, 1970-71 to 1983-84* and the *Digest of Education Statistics*, the duplicate Pell grants reported in FY 83 and subsequent years were removed from these categories, as well as from the totals for current funds revenues and expenditures. Thus, to compare that data with the data reported in these publications, the Pell grant figures here must be subtracted from tables in this bulletin.

Technical Appendix B - Definitions

Academic support. Expenditures for the support services that are an integral part of the institution's primary missions of instruction, research, or public service. Includes expenditures for libraries, museums, galleries, audio/visual services, academic computing support, academic administration, personnel development, and course and curriculum development.

Auxiliary enterprises, expenditures. Expenditures for those essentially self-supporting operations that exist to furnish a service to students, faculty, or staff, and that charge a fee directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores, and intercollegiate athletics.

Auxiliary enterprises, sales and services of. Revenues generated by the auxiliary enterprise operations of the institution, and managed as essentially self-supporting activities, such as residence halls, food services, student health services, college unions, college stores, barber shops, etc.

Current funds expenditures and mandatory transfers. The costs incurred for expenditures for goods and services used in the conduct of the institution's operations. They include the acquisition cost of capital assets, such as equipment and library books, to the extent current funds are budgeted for and used by operating departments for such purposes.

Current funds revenues. All unrestricted gifts and other unrestricted revenues earned during the fiscal year, and restricted current funds to the extent that such funds were expended for current operating purposes.

Educational activities, sales and services of. Revenues derived from the sales of goods or services that are incidental to the conduct of instruction, research, or public service. Examples include film rentals, scientific and literary publications, testing services, university presses, and dairy products.

Educational and general (E&G) expenditures and mandatory transfers. E&G expenditures include funds for instruction, research, public service, academic support, student services, institutional support, operation and maintenance of plant, scholarships and fellowships, and E&G mandatory transfers. Excludes expenditures and mandatory transfers for auxiliary enterprises, hospitals, and independent operations.

Endowment income. Revenues from the unrestricted income of endowment and similar funds; restricted income of endowment and similar funds to the extent expended for current operating purposes; and income from funds held in trust by others under irrevocable trusts. Excludes capital gains or losses, which are treated as transfers, not revenues.

Four-year institutions. Higher education institutions offering at least a 4-year program of college-level studies wholly or principally creditable toward a baccalaureate degree. This category also includes postsecondary institutions which typically comprise one or more graduate or professional schools.

Full-time-equivalent (FTE) enrollment. Enrollment of full-time and the full-time equivalent of part-time students as reported by the institution or as computed by adding one-third of part-time enrollment to full-time enrollment.

Government appropriations. All amounts received from or made available to the institution through acts of a legislative body, except grants or contracts. These funds are for meeting current operating expenses and not for specific projects or programs. Examples are Federal land-grant appropriations and Federal revenue sharing funds. Federal appropriations received through State channels are a subset of this category.

Government grants and contracts. Revenues from governmental agencies that are for specific research projects or other types of programs. Examples are research projects, training programs, and similar activities for which amounts are received or expenditures are reimbursable under the terms of a government grant or contract. Direct costs incurred are reported as restricted revenues; related indirect costs recovered are reported as unrestricted revenues. Pell grants are included.

Hospitals, expenditures. All expenditures, except depreciation, associated with the operation of the hospital, including nursing expenses, other professional services, general services, administrative services, fiscal services, and charges for physical plant operations.

Hospitals, sales and services of. Revenues (net of discounts and allowances) of a hospital operated by the institution, including revenues of health clinics that are part of the hospital unless such clinics are part of the student health services program. Excludes gifts, grants, contracts, appropriations, research revenues, and endowment income.

Independent operations, expenditures. All funds expended for operations that are independent of or unrelated to the primary missions of the institution, although they may indirectly contribute to the enhancement of these programs. This category is generally limited to expenditures of a major federally funded research and development center. Excludes expenditures of operations owned and managed as investments of the institution's endowment funds. *College and University Business Administration*, published by the National Association of College and University Business Officers (NACUBO) in 1982, identifies two categories of Independent Operations: Independent Operations/Federally Funded Research and Development Centers and Independent Operations/Institutional. In previous years, reported expenditures for Independent Operations were primarily for Federally Funded Research and Development Centers. In the past several years, 2- and 4-year institutions have reported expenditures for Independent Operations/Institutional that reflect an increase in the number of "separately organized operations that are owned or controlled by the institutions but that are unrelated to or independent of the institutions' missions." Note that this source of revenues makes up a small percentage of the total revenues (2.2 percent) received by all institutions of higher education.

Independent operations, revenues. Funds associated with operations independent of or unrelated to the primary missions of the institution (i.e., instruction, research, public service), although they may indirectly contribute to the enhancement of these programs. This category generally includes only those revenues associated with major federally funded research and development centers. *College and University Business Administration*, published by NACUBO in 1982, identifies two categories of Independent Operations: Independent Operations/Federally Funded Research and Development Centers and Independent Operations/Institutional. In previous years, reported revenues for Independent Operations were primarily for Federally Funded Research and Development Centers. In the past several years, 2- and 4-year institutions have reported revenues for Independent Operations/Institutional that reflect an increase in the number of "separately organized operations that are owned or controlled by the institutions but that are unrelated to or independent of the institutions' missions." Note that this source of revenues makes up a small percentage of the total revenues (2.2 percent) received by all institutions of higher education.

Institutional support. Expenditures for the day-to-day operational support of the institution, excluding expenditures for physical plant operations. Includes general administrative services, executive direction and planning, legal and fiscal operations, and community relations.

Instruction. Expenditures of the colleges, schools, departments, and other instructional divisions of the institution and expenditures for departmental research and public service, which are not separately budgeted, for both credit and noncredit activities. Excludes expenditures for academic administration where the primary function is administration (e.g., academic deans).

Mandatory transfers. Those transfers from current funds that must be made to fulfill a binding legal obligation of the institution. Includes mandatory debt-service provisions relating to academic and administrative buildings, including (1) amounts set aside for debt retirement and interest and (2) required provisions for renewal and replacements to the extent not financed from other sources. *College and University Business Administration*, published by NACUBO in 1982, identifies three categories of Mandatory Transfers: Provision for Debt Service on Educational Plant, Loan Fund Matching Grants, and Other Mandatory Transfers. Increases in Mandatory Transfers can be of a volatile nature and reflect changes in accounting practices as well as changes in funding appropriations. Mandatory transfer increases in fiscal year 1986 were used most often to finance new construction.

Operation and maintenance of plant. All expenditures for operations established to provide service and maintenance related to campus grounds and facilities used for educational and general purposes. Excludes expenditures made from the institutional plant funds accounts.

Other sources, revenues. All items or revenues not covered by other definitions. Examples are interest income and gains (net of losses) from investments of unrestricted current funds. Includes revenues resulting from the sales and services of internal service departments to persons or agencies external to the institution (e.g., the sale of computer time).

Pell Grants. Restricted Federal student financial aid received but only to the extent disbursed. (Authorized by Public Law 92-318, as amended, Public Law 94-482, Education Amendments of 1972, Title IV; 20 U.S. Code, sec. 1070a-176.) Formerly Basic Equal Opportunity Grants (BEOG's).

Private gifts, grants, and contracts. Revenues from private donors for which no legal consideration is involved, including those funds for which specific goods and services must be provided to the funder as stipulation for receipt of the funds. Includes only those gifts, grants, and contracts that are directly related to instruction, research, or public service. Moneys received from a foreign government and the estimated dollar amount of contributed services are reported here.

Public service. All funds budgeted specifically for public service and expended for activities established primarily to provide noninstructional services beneficial to groups external to the institution. Includes expenditures for community services and cooperative extension services.

Research. All funds expended for activities specifically organized to produce research outcomes and commissioned by an agency either external to the institution or separately budgeted by an organizational unit within the institution.

Scholarships and fellowships. Moneys given in the form of outright grants and trainee stipends to individuals enrolled in formal coursework, either for credit or not. Includes aid to students in the form of tuition or fee remissions. Excludes those remissions that are granted because of faculty or staff status (charged to staff benefits). Excludes College Work-Study Program expenses, which are reported where the student served (e.g., dining halls, auxiliary enterprises; for a professor, instruction; etc.). Includes Pell grants.

Student services. Funds expended for admissions, registrar activities, and activities whose primary purpose is to contribute to students' emotional and physical well-being and to the intellectual, cultural, and social development outside the context of the formal instruction program. Examples are career guidance, counseling, financial aid administration, student health services (except when operated as a self-supporting auxiliary enterprise). Includes the administrative allowance for Pell grants.

Restricted revenues. Those funds available for financing operations but which are limited by donors and other external agencies to specific purposes, programs, departments, or schools. Externally imposed restrictions are to be contrasted with internal designations imposed by the governing board on unrestricted funds.

Tuition and fees. Charges assessed students for current operating purposes, even if there is no intention of collecting from the student (i.e., tuition and fee remissions), including those tuitions and fees that are remitted to the State as an offset to the State appropriation. Excludes charges for room, board, and other services rendered by auxiliary enterprises.

Two-year institutions. Higher education institutions that offer degrees and awards for work below the bachelor's level.

Unrestricted revenues. Funds received, including institutional funds, for which no stipulation was made by the donor or other external agency as to the purpose for which the funds should be expended.